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would be made equally liable for not opposing the chief executive in such illegalities.

I take the oath of office with the profound feeling that I have an immense task before me. I shall strive to administer my office with due regard to justice for all abiding by the law and the constitution. With the co-operation of the country at large, I hope to see unbroken peace and the prosperity of my country.

IRELAND'S CASE AND LORD GREY'S WAY OUT

Viscount Grey, writing to the *London Westminster Gazette*, had this to say to his countrymen:

"The government of Ireland has been unable to punish or prevent the constant murder of those who serve it; in parts of Ireland its authority has apparently ceased and been superseded by Sinn Fein courts, from which alone can any redress be obtained for ordinary crime or wrong-doing, and some, if not all, of the once Unionist minority in Nationalist Ireland, hopeless of protection from the British Government, is now advocating dominion home rule, or looking to an agreement with the Sinn Fein.

"The British administration, in fact, is exhibiting the helplessness of an extremely feeble government, while incurring all the odium of one that rules by force. Ireland is more discontented than ever, and there is no prospect of a settlement or improvement.

"To this we have come after centuries of British rule, and it would be well for every one, whether he be a Home Ruler or a Unionist, to look for the cause with a fresh mind.

"The permanent underlying cause of a failure so pronounced and persistent as that in Ireland is not to be found in the shortcomings of individual governments, not even in those of the present governments. Faulty as all governments may be and as many British governments in Ireland certainly have been, the Irish question would have been solved before now but for one thing—the difference between Irishmen themselves—that is, between Ulster or part of Ulster and the rest of Ireland. Now, the lesson of past years is that this difference is inflamed, and not composed, by British proposals for the government of Ireland.

"The present Home Rule bill now before Parliament is no exception. There is much to be said in the abstract for the lines on which it is drawn—they could easily be expanded into dominion home rule for a united Ireland. But apparently no one wants the bill, no one accepts it as a solution, and Irishmen will refuse to put it into operation. We must therefore look to some other policy for relief.

"Nothing that is in the nature of a bargain between the British Government and one part of Ireland has any chance of success. If the Sinn Fein accept it, Ulster will denounce it. If Ulster accept it, the Sinn Fein will reject it.

"The only prospect for future peace and good government in Ireland is that the Irish should draw up their own scheme. This is a point which Lord Hugh Cecil made very clearly a few weeks ago. But his proposal had, I think, a fatal defect—it stopped short of the one thing essential to make Irishmen agree upon their own problems. They will never do this except under pressure of a real sense of responsibility.

"This is what they have never yet had, for it has always been understood that as long as Irishmen differed Great Britain would go on governing or proposing plans for the government of Ireland. As long as this is so the Irish Convention or Constituent Assembly will either differ and break up in internal discord or propose something different."

THE UNITED STATES MILITARY FORCES

A regular army of approximately 300,000 men and a national guard affiliated with it that by 1924 will have a strength of more than 400,000 privates and officers is contemplated by the General Staff. This force, it is urged,

would and should be available, and it could be enlarged to a total of 2,000,000 fighters by use of conscription.

The method by which this is to be effected is set forth in a recent War Department statement:

"In line with the policy of the War Department in organizing the troops of each corps area, the reserve and national guard officers of the General Staff, on duty in the War Department, have been ordered to visit each corps area headquarters and there to advise and confer with the corps area commanders and the State authorities with reference to the organization of the national guard divisions allocated to the various corps areas.

"It has been deemed advisable by the War Department to begin the reorganization of the national guard immediately, and a table of tentative allotments has been prepared showing the number of troops to be organized in each State, under section 62 of the National Defense Act, as amended, which requires a proportion of 200 men for each Senator and Representative in Congress, and a number to be determined by the President for each Territory and the District of Columbia; with a proportionate annual increase until 800 men per Senator and Representative has been reached, which minimum is required under the statute by June 30, 1924. If the provisions of this law are fulfilled, a total enlisted strength of approximately 427,000 men will be provided as the peace organization of the national guard component of the army.

"It is realized by the War Department that the number of national guard units allocated to the several corps areas may at first glance appear ambitious, but they provide only the tactical units required in the general scheme of defense to absorb the minimum strength directed in the National Defense Act to be reached by June 30, 1924.

"The policy of the War Department will be to give every assistance possible to State authorities in the solution of the predicaments which may confront them during the reorganization, and it is contemplated that corps area commanders will confer with State authorities with a view to recommending to the War Department changes in the tentative State allotments which may be considered desirable, and such changes as may be approved will be incorporated in the final allotments before their issuance, for the guidance of all concerned.

"It is contemplated that troops required under the allotment which are armed with weapons not susceptible to use in State emergencies will be provided with infantry equipment and will be trained as infantry to a limited degree, in order that they may have a distinct value from the standpoint of State requirements.

"After the allotment tables have been formally approved, the localization of units called for will be worked out by committees in the several States, of which a majority membership will be made up of national guard and reserve officers."

THE COSTS OF MAKING AND KEEPING PEACE

President Wilson submitted to the Senate and House, December 8, a statement in detail showing the expenses incurred by the commission of which he was head, that represented the United States at the Peace Conference. The period covered was from December 1, 1918, to December 31, 1919. The sum, he states, not only covers the cost of transportation to and from Paris and of residence there of the commission and its advisers, but also the expenses of the various delegations that were sent to Russia, Germany, Austria, Poland, Armenia, and the Near East. The interesting fact is disclosed that Colonel House drew a salary of \$1,000 a month, and that the "confidential expenditures" of the President amounted to \$17,534. The total cost of the enterprise was \$1,651,191.